

- N.B. 1. All the questions are compulsory  
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

Time: 2.5 Hours  
75 Marks

**Q.1 A: Fill in the blanks. (Attempt any eight)**

[8]

1. Costs that changes with the level of output is called \_\_\_\_\_ costs.
2. Carriage on purchases of material is recorded in cost sheet under the head \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Variable costs fluctuates in \_\_\_\_\_ proportion to the level of output.
4. As units manufactured decreases, fixed cost per unit will \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Dividend received is recorded in \_\_\_\_\_ accounts only.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ cost is a pre-determined cost and relate to each element of cost.
7. Idle time variance is associated with \_\_\_\_\_ variance.
8. Salary to office staff is classified as \_\_\_\_\_ overheads.
9. Cost that changes with the level of output is called \_\_\_\_\_ cost.
10. Donations paid are recorded in \_\_\_\_\_ accounts only.

**Q.1 B: State whether the following statements are True or False: (Attempt any seven)** [7]

1. Cost accounting is an essential tool of management.
2. Imputed costs are the notional costs that do not involve any cash only.
3. Sale of scrap of materials is deducted from factory overheads.
4. Prime cost in an Indirect Cost.
5. Loss by fire is recorded in Financial Profit and Loss Account.
6. Purchase of machinery for factory is recorded in Cost.
7. Current standard remains in operation for a long term period.
8. Sales Value Variance = Sales Price Variance + Sales Mix Variance
9. Under Marginal Costing, fixed costs are considered in the valuation of closing stock.
10. Increase in selling price will increase Break- even point.

Q. 2 A. The following data have been extracted from the books of Alpha Ltd. for the year 2019.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Opening Stock of Raw Material	1,10,000	Opening Stock of Finished Goods	45,280
Purchases	8,25,000	Closing Stock of Raw Materials	36,920
Carriage Outwards	28,500	Fees to Brand Ambassador	2,00,000
Wages	4,21,400	Stationery and Printing	12,200
Direct Power	25,840	Staff Salaries	6,30,000
Technical Directors Salary	40,590	Trade Discount	1,20,000
Factory Rent and Rates	10,140	Office Rent	60,000
Sale of Factory Scraps	1,460	Free Sample Expenses	20,320
Depreciation on Factory Buildings	75,200	Closing Stock of Finished Goods	50,240
Closing Work in Progress	1,20,260		
Factory Stationery	12,340		

Sales are made to earn profit @ 10% on Cost Price.

[15]

OR

Q. 2 B: Following is the Profit and Loss Account summary of Sun Enterprises Ltd. for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019.

Particulars	Rs	Particulars	Rs
To Opening Stock	1,00,000	By Sales	1,75,000
To Purchases	80,000		
To Wages	20,000		
To Factory Expenses	15,000		
To Office Salaries	10,000		
To Selling expense	15,000		
To Net Profit	15,000		

Closing records show the following:

- Stock Ledger Closing balance Rs.89,000
- Direct Labour Rs.23,000
- Factory Overheads Rs.13,000
- Administrative overheads and selling expenses each are calculated at 8% of the selling price.

Prepare Costing Profit and loss Account and the statement of reconciliation

[15]

Q.3 A From the following, calculate Material Variances.

[15]

Materials	Standard		Actual	
	Units	Price per unit	Units	Price per unit
A	600	3	640	4
B	800	5	960	4.5
C	1000	4	840	5

OR

Q.3 B S.K. Ltd. has furnished you the following data :

[15]

	Budget	Actual
No. of Working Days	25	27
Production in Units	20,000	22,000
Fixed Overheads	Rs.30,000	Rs.31,000

Budgeted Fixed overhead rate is 1.00 per hour. In a month, the actual hours worked were 31,500. Calculate the following variances: Efficiency, Capacity, Volume, Expenditure and Total.

Q.4 A M/s. EAR Enterprises furnish the following information:

Year	Sales (Rs.)	Profit (Rs.)
2018	6,00,000	60,000
2019	8,00,000	1,00,000

From the above calculate the following:

- P/V Ratio
- Fixed Cost
- Break Even Cost
- Sales to earn profit 2,00,000
- Margin of Safety of 2019.

[15]

OR

Q.4 B PQ and Co. has prepared the following budget estimates for the year 2018-2019: Sales 15,000 units. Sales value Rs. 1,50,000. Fixed Expenses 34,000. Variable cost per unit 6/-.

You are required to find :

- Profit Volume Ratio
- Break Even-point
- Margin of Safety

Also calculate revised Profit volume ratio, Break-even point and margin of safety, if selling price per unit is reduced by 10%.

[15]

Q.5 a) Give the classification of costs on the basis of behaviour (with examples).

[8]

Q.5 b) What is Coding System? List the advantages of a Coding System.

[7]

OR

Q.5 Write short notes on any three of the following:

[15]

- Advantages of Standard Costing
- Marginal Cost and Marginal Costing
- Scope of Cost Accounting
- Cost Unit v/s Cost Centre
- Reasons for Disagreement between Costing Profit and Financial Profit



N.B. 1. All questions are compulsory

28.3.2024

Time: 2.5 hours

2. Figures to the right indicate marks

Marks: 75

**1) A. Choose the correct option: (Any 8)**

(08)

1. Which among the following is an intangible product?  
(a) Car    b) Life Insurance    c) Soap
2. Which one is the health insurance policy?  
(a) Medi claim policy    b) Retirement policy    c) Empowerment policy
3. Which one is not covered under Motor Insurance?  
(a) Theft    b) Landslide    c) Depreciation
4. Full form of KYC \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Know your customer    b) Know your client    c) Know your city
5. Cargo insurance is also called as \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Logistics Insurance    b) Marine Insurance    c) Road Insurance
6. Risk transfer through risk pooling is called \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Saving    b) Insurance    c) Investment
7. Floating policy is useful to cover fluctuate \_\_\_\_\_ in different  
(a) Three    b) Two    c) One
8. In decreasing term insurance, the premium paid \_\_\_\_\_ overtime.  
(a) Remain constant    b) Increase    c) Decrease
9. The Current Motor Vehicle Act was established.  
(a) 1988    b) 1998    c) 1991
10. Which is not covered in Fire Insurance?  
(a) Lighting    b) Bush fire    c) Bomb blast

**1. B) State whether True or False: (ANY 7)**

(07)

1. Premium amount decreases with the term of coverage.
2. Smart money back uses are a participating traditional life insurance.
3. Endowment assurance is similar to a term plan.
4. Premium remains same level throughout the term.
5. The principle of indemnity is applicable to non-life insurance policies.

6. The first premium receipt is the evidence that the policy contract has begun.
7. In case of accident claim, FIR document is not necessary.
8. Under indemnity policy, insured person has to take treatment only in network hospital.
9. A Fire Insurance contract is one whose principle object is insured against loss or damage by fire.
10. ULIPs are bundled products.

2. A) Define Insurance and Explain the features of life Insurance. (08)
- B) Explain the advantages of Life Insurance. (07)
- OR**
- C) What are the factors determining life insurance premium? (08)
- D) Explain any two life non-traditional life insurance plan (07)
3. A) Define whole life insurance. What are the benefits of whole life insurance? (08)
- B) Describe the benefits of riders in life insurance products. (07)
- OR**
- C) What is the difference between life insurance and health insurance? (08)
- D) What is general insurance? Explain the essential of general insurance. (07)
4. A) What is Motor insurance? Explain the types of vehicle under Motor Insurance. (08)
- B) Briefly discuss the benefits of motor insurance. (07)
- OR**
- C) Explain SBI motor insurance policies. (08)
- D) Define cargo insurance and explain its importance. (07)
5. A) What is home insurance? Explain the claim procedure of home insurance. (08)
- B) Define fire insurance. Explain special policies of fire insurance. (07)
- OR**
5. C) Write Short Notes on: (ANY 3) (15)
  1. Prospectus.
  2. Packaging Hazards
  3. Fundamental Risk
  4. Micro Insurance.
  5. Floating policy

**Subject: Advance Application Development****Instructions:**

1. All questions are **compulsory**.
  2. Mixing of sub questions is not allowed.
  3. Write in clear, legible, writing.
- 

Q1) Attempt any four: (20)

- A. Write note on Node.js.
- B. Explain Anatomy of Node.js HTTP Module?
- C. Write note on Event loop.
- D. Explain Routing in Node.js?
- E. Explain Mongo DB. Write features of Mongo DB.
- F. Write commands to create and update documents in Mongo DB.

Q2) Attempt any four: (20)

- A. Explain Express framework in detail.
- B. Write steps to create a Node.js Express Application?
- C. Write how to create template in Express.
- D. Write note on Express Middleware functions.
- E. Explain Architectural Constraint of REST API.
- F. Write note on Angular JS.

Q3) Attempt any four: (20)

- A. Explain flutter framework.
- B. Explain different testing methods used in flutter.
- C. Write note on data types supported by dart programming.
- D. Explain the object oriented concepts used in Dart.
- E. What is Widget? Explain different widgets supported by flutter.
- F. Write note on image widget.

Q4) Attempt any five: (15)

- A. Write about hot reload and hot restart in flutter.
- B. Write note on container widget.
- C. Explain package. JSON.
- D. Write note on Mongo DB compass
- E. Write note on HTTP methods used in REST API.
- F. Write note on operators used in dart programming.

Research Methodology

28.3.2024

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are **compulsory**.
- 2) Mixing of sub questions is not allowed.
- 3) Write in clear, legible, writing.

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Q1) Attempt any four: (20)

- A) What is the motivation in research? Explain different types of research?
- B) What are the importance of formulating a research problem?
- C) How to identify a research problem and what are the components of research problem
- D) What is hypothesis and Explain different types of hypothesis
- E) What is the research objective? Why are research objectives important?
- F) What is the need of research design

Q2) Attempt any four: (20)

- A) Explain different methods to collect the primary data?
- B) Explain the flow diagram for hypothesis testing?
- C) Explain the different steps in sampling design?
- D) What are the types and examples of observation interviews?
- E) Explain the Two-sided hypothesis?
- F) Explain type I and type 2 errors?

Q3) Attempt any four: (20)

- A) What is a Scientific Paper? Explain different characteristics of scientific research?
- B) Explain Ethics in Scientific publishing?
- C) List and explain different types of reports?
- D) How to state acknowledgment and references?
- E) How to write the thesis, research, and outcome?
- F) List and explain different areas of Scientific Dishonesty?

Q4) Attempt any five: (15)

- A) Explain the roles of authors?
- B) Explain different methods to collect the Secondary data?
- C) Explain two tailed and one tailed test?
- D) What is the criteria of good research?
- E) How to prepare effective graphs?
- F) What are the delimitations of research problem?



- N.B. 1. All the questions are compulsory.  
 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
 3. Suitable working notes will be the part of your answer.

Q.1.A. Match the Column: (Any 8)

(08)

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1	Financial Leverage	A	Fixed financial charge
2	Operating Leverage	B	Fixed operating cost
3	Cash Budget	C	Economic order quantity
4	EOQ	D	Maximum permission Bank finance
5	MPBF	E	Semi-Finished Goods
6	WIP	F	Tax deductible expenditure
7	At Break Even Point profit/ loss	G	Ordinary share capital
8	Debenture interest	H	Equal to zero
9	Common stock	I	Depreciation is ignored
10	Budgetary control	J	Controlling

Q.1. B. State true or false for the following (Any 7)

(07)

- Higher rate of stock turnover improves liquidity.
- Credit policy provides information about the period of credit allowed to customer.
- Carrying cost is the cost of placement of an order.
- Fixed budget is drawn for multiple level of activities.
- Trade credit is a source of working capital.
- Longer the production cycle larger will be the requirements of working capital.
- Trade creditor is a spontaneous source of finance.
- Strategic Financial management always shows a short-term view.
- Combined leverage should be as high as possible.
- Cash sales result in accounts receivable.

Q. 2 A. From the following information and the assumption that the balance in hand on 1st January is 72,500 prepare Cash-Budget. (15)

- Assume that 50% are Cash Sales.
- Assets are to be acquired in the month of February and April.
- Therefore, provision should be made for the payment of 40,000 and 25,000 for the same.
- An application has been made to the Bank for the grant of loan of 30,000 and it is hoped that it will be Received in the month of May.
- It is anticipated that a dividend of 35,000 will be paid in June. Debtors are allowed 1 month credit.



- f) Sales Commission @ 2% on Cash Sales and 5% on cash collection from Debtors is to be paid.
- g) Creditors (for Goods or Overheads) grant one month credit.

Month	Sales	Materials	Wages	Selling, Distribution Cost	Production Cost	Administration Cost
Month	72,000	25,000	10,000	4,000	6000	1,500
January	97,000	31,000	12,100	5,000	6300	1,700
February	86,000	25,500	10,600	5,500	6000	2,000
March	88,600	30,600	25,000	6,700	6500	2,200
May	1,02,500	37,000	22,000	8,500	8000	2,500
June	1,08,700	38,800	23,000	9,000	8200	2,500

OR

Q.2.B. A factory is currently working at 50% capacity and produces 10000 units. Prepare a Flexible Budget and estimate the profits of the company when it works at 60% and 80% capacity and advise the company. At 60% working Raw material cost increases by 2% and selling price falls by 2%. At 80% Raw material cost increases by 5% and selling price falls by 5%. At 50% capacity working the product cost Rs. 180 per unit and is sold at Rs. 200 per unit. (15)

The unit cost of Rs. 180 is made up as follows:

Material	Rs. 100
Labour	Rs. 30
Factory Overhead	Rs. 30 ( 40% fixed)
Administrative overheads	Rs. 20 ( 50% fixed)

Also find out Break Even Point at the above stated capacity utilization.

Q.3.A. You are required to prepare a statement showing the working capital required to finance the level of activity of 12,000 Units per year from the following information: (15)

- Raw materials are in stock on an average for 2 months.
- Materials are in process on an average for half a month.
- Finished goods are in stock on an average for one month.
- Credit allowed by the suppliers is 12 months of purchase of raw materials and credit allowed to the customers is 2 1/2 months.
- Lag in payment of wages and overheads is one month.
- Cash and Bank balance is expected to be 10% of Net Working Capital before considering the Cash and bank balance.
- Activities are spread evenly throughout the year.

Cost per unit:

Raw material	Rs.10
Wages	Rs. 5
Total cost	Rs. 30

Profit is 20% on selling price.

OR

Q.3.B. The Marketing Manager of PS Ltd. is giving a proposal to the Board of Directors of the company that an increase in credit period allowed to Customers from the present one month to two months bring a 25% increase in sales volume in the next year from 90,000 to 1,12,500. The following operational data of the company for the current year are taken from the records of the company: (15)

Selling Price	21 p.u.
Variable Cost	14 p.u.
Fixed Cost	2,70,000
Sales Value	18,90,00

The Board, by forwarding the above proposal and data requests you to give your expert opinion on . The adoption of the new credit policy in next year subject to a condition that the company's required Rate of return on investments is 40%.

Q.4. A The following details relating to a company are given: (08)

Sales per annum	1,00,000 per annum.
Variable cost	Rs. 90 per unit
Fixed cost including interest per annum	Rs. 18,00,000
Selling price per unit	Rs. 120
10% Debentures	Rs. 30,00,000
Corporate Tax Rate	@ 30%

You are required to calculate the operating, financial and combined leverage of the company.

Q.4.B. For the manufacturing of a certain product two components A and B are used. The following particulars about these components are available: (07)

You are required to calculate for each component:

- Reordering Level
- Minimum Level
- Maximum Level
- Average stock Level

	A	B
Normal usage (per week)	60 nos.	60 nos.
Maximum usage ( per week)	80 nos.	80 nos.
Minimum usage ( per week)	30 nos.	30 nos.
Reorder quantity	400 nos.	600 nos.
Reorder period	4 to 6 weeks	2 to 4 weeks

OR

Q.4.C. Calculate the operating leverage, Financial leverage and the combined leverage for the following firms: (10)

Particulars	N (Rs.)	S (Rs.)	D (Rs.)
Production (in units)	17,500 units	6,700 units	31,800 units
Fixed costs	4,00,000	3,50,000	2,50,000
Interest on loan	1,25,000	75,000	Nil
Selling price per unit	85	130	37
Variable cost per unit	38.00	42.50	12.00

Q.4.D. The following information is available in respect of materials: (05)

Re order quantity	1500 units
Re order period	4 – 6 weeks
Maximum consumption	400 units per week
Minimum consumption	250 units per week
Normal consumption	300 units per week

You are required to calculate for each component:

- Reordering Level
- Minimum Level
- Maximum Level
- Average stock Level

Q. 5 A. What are the principles of sound financial planning? (08)

Q.5. B. Distinguish between debt finance and equity finance. (07)

OR

Q.5.C. Write short notes on: (Any Three) (15)

- Combined Leverage
- Production Budget
- Economic order Quantity
- Factors determining working capital requirements
- Cash management practices in India

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N.B. 1. All questions are compulsory

Time: 2.5 hours

2. Figures to the right indicate marks

Marks: 75

**I. A. State whether True or False: (ANY 7)**

(07)

1. CRM management combines elements of operational and analytical CRM.
2. Content streamer customer is a suspicious of everyone, believing that all people are selfish.
3. Insurance is a stable sector.
4. Data control is all about understanding your data.
5. Web based CRM software is installed on the service provider's server or on partner service.
6. Effective customer segmentation is only possible through a multi-dimensional customer view.
7. CRM is all about merging marketing efforts with business processes to be able to identify, pursue and manage valuable customer relationships.
8. Service quality gap indicates the difference between the service expected by customers and the service they actually receive.
9. Bank must maintain secrecy about its customer's affair.
10. Call routing is the ability to move callers from the phone queue to the next available agent.

**I. B. Choose the correct option: (Any 8)**

(08)

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ E's in E-CRM.  
(a) Four    b) Three    c) Eight
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Module is to run different marketing programs in the organization.  
(a) Computer Telephony Integration    b) Mobile CRM    c) Enterprise Marketing Automation
3. Transactional Analysis was developed by \_\_\_\_\_ an American Psychiatrist in the 1950s.  
(a) Peter Drucker    b) Dr. Eric Berne    c) Dr. Williams
4. Data refers to the collection of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Raw facts and figures    b) Final Information    c) Business view Data
5. \_\_\_\_\_ customers are most trend oriented and product focused.  
(a) Undated Striver    b) Savvy Maximiser    c) Content Streamer
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a business strategy that focuses on 'Single Point of Sale' transaction.  
(a) Relationship Marketing    b) Transactional Marketing    c) Permission Marketing
7. Quality = Customer's Perception-\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Customer Expectations    b) Loyal Customers    c) Customer Dissatisfaction

8. The cost of any CRM solution must be considered both in terms of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Internal Cost and External Cost    b) Hard Cost and Soft Cost    c) Long Term Cost and Soft Term Cost
9. \_\_\_\_\_ being the central authority gives guidelines for implementation of CRM in Insurance Sector.
- (a) RBI    b) LIC    c) IRDA
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to caller from the phone queue to the next available agent.
- (a) Call routing    b) EPOS    c) Cyber Agent

2. A) Distinguish between Relationship Marketing and Transactional Marketing. (08)
- B) Elaborate the concept of Customer Value Management. (07)
- OR**
- C) Define CRM. Explain the features of CRM. (08)
- D) Explain Seven C's in CRM. (07)
3. A) What are Six E's of E-CRM (08)
- B) Discuss service automation in CRM. (07)
- OR**
- C) What is Data Management? Discuss Different types of Data. (08)
- D) What is role of Customer Service representative in CRM? (07)
4. A) Explain Walker Customer Loyalty Matrix in detail. (08)
- B) What are various types of cost incurred in implementation of CRM? (07)
- OR**
- C) State various Service Quality gaps. (08)
- D) Explain the process of developing Market Intelligence Enterprise. (07)
5. A) Explain in detail various winning strategies through implementation CRM in bank. (08)
- B) Explain detail Classification of call Centers. (07)
- OR**
5. C) **Write Short Notes on: (ANY 3)** (15)
1. Causes of high failure rate of CRM.
  2. Benefits of CRM implementation in Bank.
  3. Contact Management.
  4. Data Reporting.
  5. E-CRM in Insurance.

**NOTE - Draw diagrams wherever necessary.**  
**All questions have internal choice.**  
**All questions are compulsory.**  
**Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

Q1) (A) Choose the correct answer and rewrite the statement attempt (Any 8) (8)

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ money value of goods & services produced within the domestic territory of the country  
(a) GDP (b) GNP  
(c) GAV (d) NNP
- 2) APC \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) C/Y (b) C-Y  
(c) Y\*C (d) Y+C
- 3) MI= \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) CC+DD+OD (b) CC+OD  
(c) CC+ Saving deposits (d) none of the above
- 4) During Inflation gainers are \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Common man (b) Debtors  
(c) Creditors (d) All of the above
- 5) Speculative motive depends upon \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) income (b) saving  
(c) interest rate (d) tax
- 6) Foreign direct investment is included in \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) trade account (b) current account  
(c) capital account (d) none of the above
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ deficit shows real financial position of the country  
(a) Revenue deficit (b) Primary deficit  
(c) Monetized deficit (d) Budgetary deficit
- 8) MNC may \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) create environmental problem (b) secure monopoly power  
(c) exploit the host country for their benefit (d) all of the above
- 9) External debt implies borrowing from \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Individuals (b) firms  
(c) Foreign countries (d) Domestic financial institutions
- 10) Speculators and Arbitrators are interested in \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Covering risk (b) Profit  
(c) Interest paid (d) Helping customer

Q1(B) State true or false for the following (Any 7) (7)

- 1) GGDP is conventional gross domestic product figures adjusted for the environmental costs of economic activities.
- 2) Saving is leakage in the circular flow
- 3) Circular helps to know the problem of disequilibrium.
- 4) Money multiplier is effected by excess reserve and required reserve
- 5) The question of tax shifting especially arises in the case of direct taxes.



- 6) The difference between revenue expenditure and revenue receipts is Primary deficit.
- 7) The fiscal policy is concerned with raising of government revenue and incurring of government expenditure
- 8) Gift from foreign country is a part of unilateral receipts
- 9) Ricardian theory is based on comparative cost advantage
- 10) Foreign Exchange is the largest liquid market the world

Q2 Answer any one (a and b) or (c and d) of the following. (15)

- a) State the features of business cycle
- b) Explain Intersection of Aggregate demand and Aggregate supply equilibrium

OR

- c) Explain consumption function with diagram.
- d) Analyze multiplier theory.

Q3 Answer any one (a and b) or (c and d) of the following. (15)

- a) Discuss cost push inflation in detail
- b) What do you mean by money supply? State the components of money supply

OR

- c) State objectives of Monetary policy
- d) Discuss Keynes's theory of demand for money

Q4 Answer any one (a and b) or (c and d) question from the following (15)

- (a) Explain various types of public debt.
- (b) Examine economic effects of taxation

OR

- (c) State the types of budget deficit
- (d) Write a note on Public goods.

Q5 Attempt A and B or Write short notes on the following. (15)

- A) What do you mean by balance of payment? Explain its structure
- B) Discuss the disequilibrium in Balance of Payment.

OR

Q5 Write short notes on any three of the following (15)

- 1) Green National Income
- 2) Types of Investment
- 3) Money multiplier
- 4) FRBM Act
- 5) Foreign Direct Investment
- 6) Functions of Foreign Exchange market

External Examination

Class: SYBBI-IV

Subject: Corporate Sector Law

Time: 2 ¼ hrs

Maximum Marks: 75

Q1) a) Match the columns: (Any 8) (8)

Column A

Column B

1) Underwriting

a) Object clause

2) Mutual fund

b) Internal Management

3) Depository Act

c) Order to be successful

4) Ultra Virus

d) 2013

5) SEBI Act

e) Pool of money

6) Demat

f) Financial services

7) Portfolio Manager

g) Beyond the power

8) Company's Act

h) 1996

9) MOA

i) Electronic form of shares

10) AOA

j) 1992

Q1) b) State whether the following statements are true or false: (Any 7) (7)

(1) NSDL is not a depository.

(2) The liability of the Members of the Company is Unlimited.

(3) Security Contract Act established in the year 1960.

(4) SEBI came into existence in the year 1994.

(5) To form Company Registration is compulsory.

(6) Main object of SEBI is to protect Investors.

(7) BSDA Mean's Beneficial Services Demat Account.

(8) Public disclosure is the Main disadvantage of LLP.

(9) Every company must have it's an own Memorandum.

(10) Company is a separate Legal Entity.

Q2) A) What is incorporation of a company explain the procedure and effects of registration. (15)

OR

B) Define company and explain Types of registered company (8)

C) Write a Note on Articles ad Association. (7)

Q3) A) Define Promoter & Explain his duties, liability & Remuneration. (8)

B) Define company and explain the development of Company Law in India. (7)

**OR**

C) Explain company explain the term MOA & AOA. (15)

Q4) A) What is SCRA. Explain the object. (8)

B) What is demutualisation the Explain the Procedure of Demutualisation. (7)

**OR**

C) Explain public issue and listing, of securities as the Act. (15)

Q5) A) What is SEBI. Explain the functions of SEBI. (8)

B) Define depository. Explain the objectives. (7)

**OR**

Q5) C) Write short notes (Any 3) (15)

1) Prospectus

2) Underwriting of shares

3) Derivatives

4) Electronic filing of documents

5) Doctrine of Ultra Virus



Class- <sup>SYBMS</sup> / Semester- IV / Subject Code:  
Duration: 2.5 Hrs.

Subject: IT II  
Marks: 75

N.B. 1. All the questions are compulsory  
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

N.B. 1. All the questions are compulsory.  
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1)A) Multiple Choice Questions: (Any 8 ) (08)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ bears digital signature.  
(a) E-cheque (c) E-wallet  
(b) E-cash (d) None of the above
2. \_\_\_\_\_ contains an embedded microprocessor.  
(a) Debit card (c) Smart card  
(b) Credit card (d) All of the above
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Is a repository where information from multiple sources is stored under single Scheme.  
(a) Databases (c) Data Warehouse  
(b) Data Centres (d) None of the above
4. Power point templates are saved as \_\_\_\_\_ files  
(a) .pptx (c) .potx  
(b) .ppsx (d) pptx
5. \_\_\_\_\_ redefine the concept of "Anywhere, anytime banking".  
(a) CTS (c) CHI  
(b) CBS (d) None of the above
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Protocol is developed by Visa and Master card Company for secure online payment transaction.  
(a) SSL (c) SET  
(b) HTTPS (d) HTML
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Handles bulk and repetitive payment requirement of corporate and other institutions.  
(a) ECS (d) None of the above  
(b) EDI  
(c) EFT
8. Themes in Power point are in \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Animation (c) Transition  
(b) Design menu (d) Insert
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as unsolicited emails.  
(a) Phishing (c) Data Doodling  
(b) Spam (d) All of the above
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a autonomous centre for development and research in banking technology.  
(a) NACH (c) DIT  
(b) IDRBT (d) None of the above

Q1) B) State whether the given statement is True or False: (Any 7)

(07)

- (1) Airtel Money, Free charge, ICICI pockets are example of E-Wallets.
- (2) KDD is associated with data mining.
- (3) NEFT is use for real time settlement.
- (4) CIBIL provides credit information of only Business entities.
- (5) BHIM App is example of UPI.
- (6) Home banking refers to the aspect of providing banking services to Corporate.
- (7) Data warehouses stores operational data.
- (8) Smart quill computer pen can read handwriting only from paper.

Q2) (a) Explain various E-payment Systems.

(08)

(b) What is Online-banking? Write advantages and disadvantages of online-banking. (07)

OR

(a) Explain Mobile Banking in detail.

(08)

(b) What is System development life cycle?

(07)

Q3) (a) What is CIBIL? What solution and product CIBIL provides to businesses?

(08)

(b) Explain MICR technology used for cheque clearing.

(07)

OR

(a) What are Data Centres? What points are considered for building data centres?

(08)

(b) Explain Core Banking Solution.

(07)

Q4) (a) Write about various banking software's.

(08)

(b) What is Hyperlink? Write steps for creating internal links between slides.

(07)

OR

(a) Write steps for configuring Outlook Express.

(08)

(b) Define E-commerce. Explain role of banks in E-commerce.

(07)

(5) Write short notes on: (Any Three):

(15)

- (a) Automated Clearing House.
- (b) Role of DBMS in Banking.
- (c) Smart Quill computer pen.
- (d) Advantages of Google drive.
- (e) Boomerang Facility of E-mail

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